



ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

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| Period Covered in this Report: | 1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013 |
| Organization: | Information Management and Mine Action Programs (iMMAP) |
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| Program Title: | Common Operating Picture for Humanitarian Coordination |
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| Total Period of Performance of Grant: | 11 July 2010–29 February 2014 |

GOAL[S]

Afghanistan is in the midst of a complex humanitarian crisis. Natural disasters, coupled with growing insecurity throughout the country, increase the challenges faced by Afghans in accessing basic services, including education, health care, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. Humanitarian access to vulnerable populations is impeded by insecurity, natural disasters, difficult terrain, and climatic conditions. In this reporting period the country has experienced flooding, earthquakes, severe winter weather, insecurity and other difficulties.

This project aims to provide the humanitarian community and relevant government actors with effective methods for reliably capturing, reporting, sharing, and analyzing information concerning the humanitarian situation according to baseline indicators, as well as safety and security information.

The overall goal of the project is to provide a common operating picture concerning humanitarian coordination and security, and this will be achieved by meeting the objectives as listed below.

ASSOCIATED OBJECTIVES OF THE GRANT

The project objectives are:

1. Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.
2. Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.
3. Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.
4. Identification of hazardous areas and populations-at-risk.
5. Improvements in currently available datasets.

iMMAP's primary strength is in its ability to work closely with partners to analyze their existing data sets, suggest improvements to data collection, integrate partner's data with existing humanitarian information, and to provide advisory services to improve information management practices. These collaborative initiatives engage clients across a range of humanitarian actors that include NGOs, UN, Donors, and Government of Afghanistan Ministries and Agencies. The results of these efforts are enhanced data sets that are readily available and compatible with other agencies, sectors, clusters, and geographic areas. iMMAP's services allow organizations to ultimately plan and implement more effective programs by ensuring that situational awareness and a common operating picture are integrated with the effective identification of the population's needs, as well as previous interventions.

OASIS is a software platform developed by iMMAP to capture and share information. This package allows multiple users in different locations to instantly share the same data sets, enhanced by maps and reports. iMMAP has maintained its OASIS system in Afghanistan since 2009 and has installed the software and trained staff in numerous organizations. Offices that use OASIS directly benefit from use of the system. Greater advantages are realized when an agency integrates OASIS with their own operational data and planning parameters. Customized OASIS modules allow agencies to conduct surveys, maintain data sets, and create bespoke reporting formats.

In addition to offering the OASIS platform, iMMAP also distributes hard-copy maps to assist with planning, analysis, and operations. During this reporting period, 876 printed maps were distributed to over 50 organization, 183 new maps were produced and 127 digital maps were made available on websites such iMMAP, OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) and/or the clusters (www.immap.org) (<http://ochaonline.un.org/Afghanistan>).

SUB-SECTOR: COORDINATION

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations coordinating relief operations, and through these entities, the number of implementing organizations coordinated through these efforts and reported upon through this project.

In the past year the protracted humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan continued, with an increase in the number of people affected by conflict and the continuation of a large number of quick onset emergencies. iMMAP has continued to provide time-critical information products to a variety of humanitarian actors to improve the humanitarian community's overall situational knowledge, response planning, decision making, and coordination. Key information products developed and disseminated by iMMAP, whether static maps or a dynamic common operating picture, have been used by humanitarian decision makers in the field, at regional level, headquarters, and in donor capitals. In particular, iMMAP information products continued to provide key guidance in the development of flood contingency plans and other programs for Disaster Risk Reduction and Response.

Through this project, information management support has been provided to the Cluster groups directly involved in relief operations and the inter-cluster coordination mechanism. The following Clusters have directly benefited from iMMAP support during the year, and accompanying examples illustrate the nature of the collaborations and the improvements gained:

- Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC):
 - Regular production of maps indicating potential flood scenarios, and the areas and populations potentially affected. The maps and information products were produced in support of planning and mitigation programs, and grew out of previous participatory flood mapping and contingency planning workshops conducted in conjunction with the FSAC (Fig. 1).
 - iMMAP continued to participate in both the Early Warning Information Working Group, and the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group of the FSAC and provided maps and information products reflecting current events, trends, and affected populations (Fig. 2).
 - iMMAP completed a detailed statistical analysis of the 2012 Spring Assessment for FSAC and WFP, and developed the 2013 FSAC Spring Assessment database. This included the provision of reports and data entry templates. The Spring Assessment is one of the key inputs to the International Phase Classification (IPC).

AFGHANISTAN Flood risk (est.) for the period 18/04/2013 to 23/04/2013

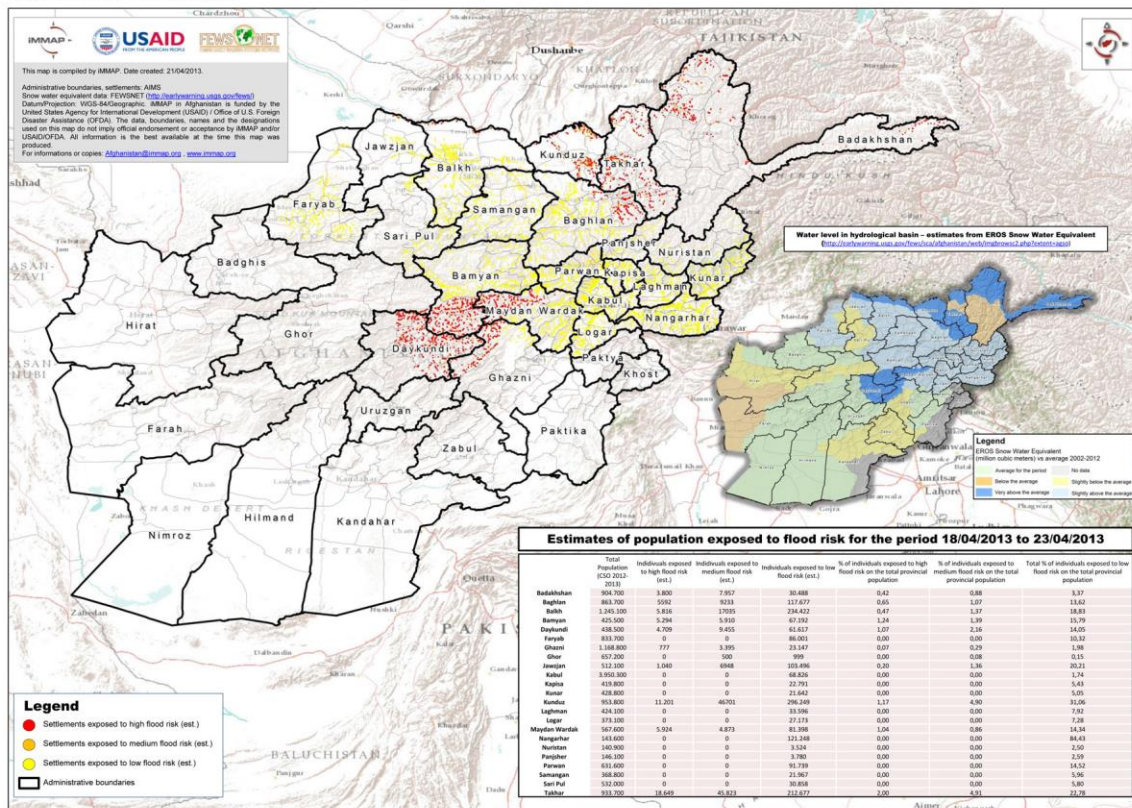


Fig. 1

AFGHANISTAN - IOM Natural Disaster IDP Assisted for the Period January – May 2012: Locations Affected in Jawzjan

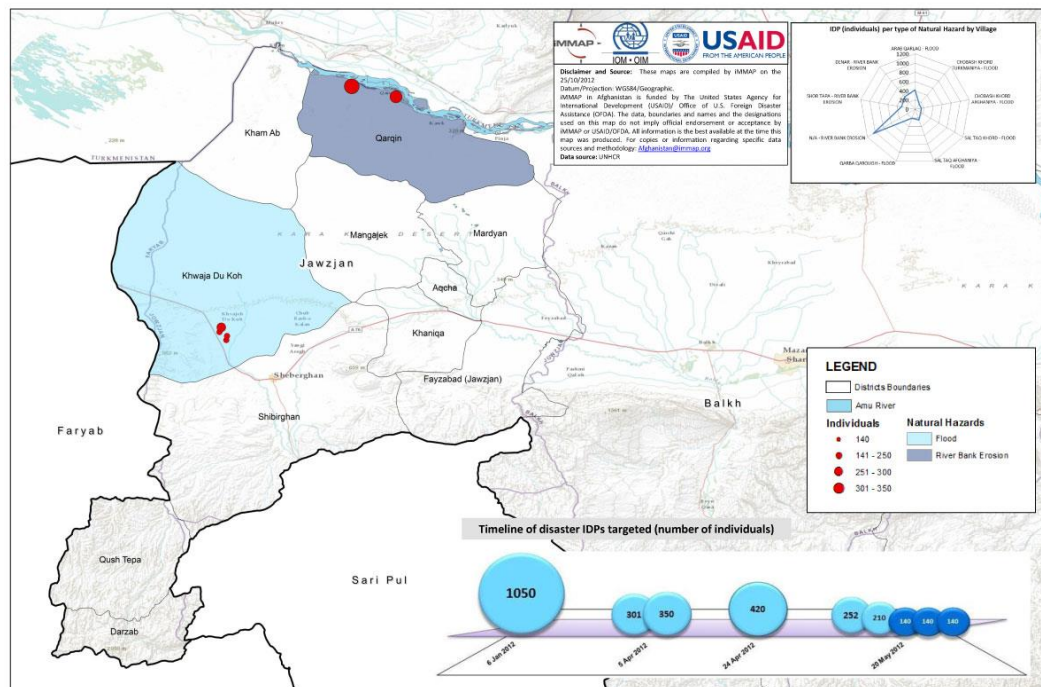


Fig. 2

➤ Protection Cluster:

- iMMAP continued to develop and maintain the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Population and Movement Tracking (PMT) database. Originally built by iMMAP, this is the primary conflict-affected Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) data system for UNHCR and partners to analyze and report IDP information. In addition to maintaining the system, iMMAP has performed numerous updates and modifications over the year at the request of UNHCR.
- iMMAP continued to provide extensive analytical and mapping support to the IOM Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) database. This tool is used by IOM to record information about natural disaster events and IDPs, and is the primary tool for natural disaster IDP information in Afghanistan (fig. 3)

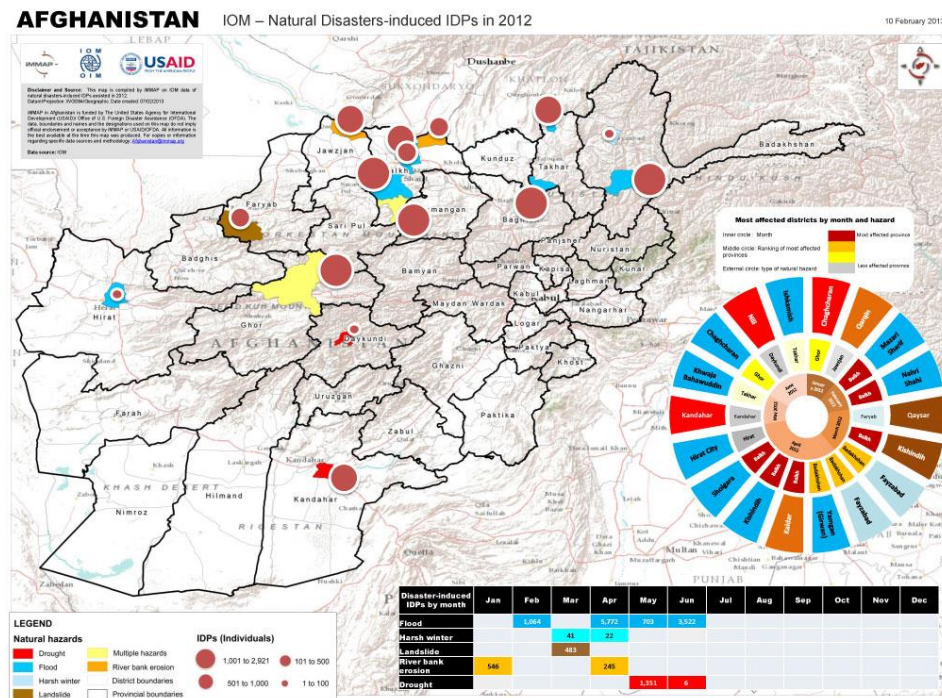


Fig. 3

- A new Kabul Informal Settlements Atlas was produced mapping 52 locations with over 33,000 individuals (Fig 4). This Atlas will be a key planning and coordination tool for the 2014 winter contingency exercises.
- iMMAP maintained and updated the CPI people with disabilities database.

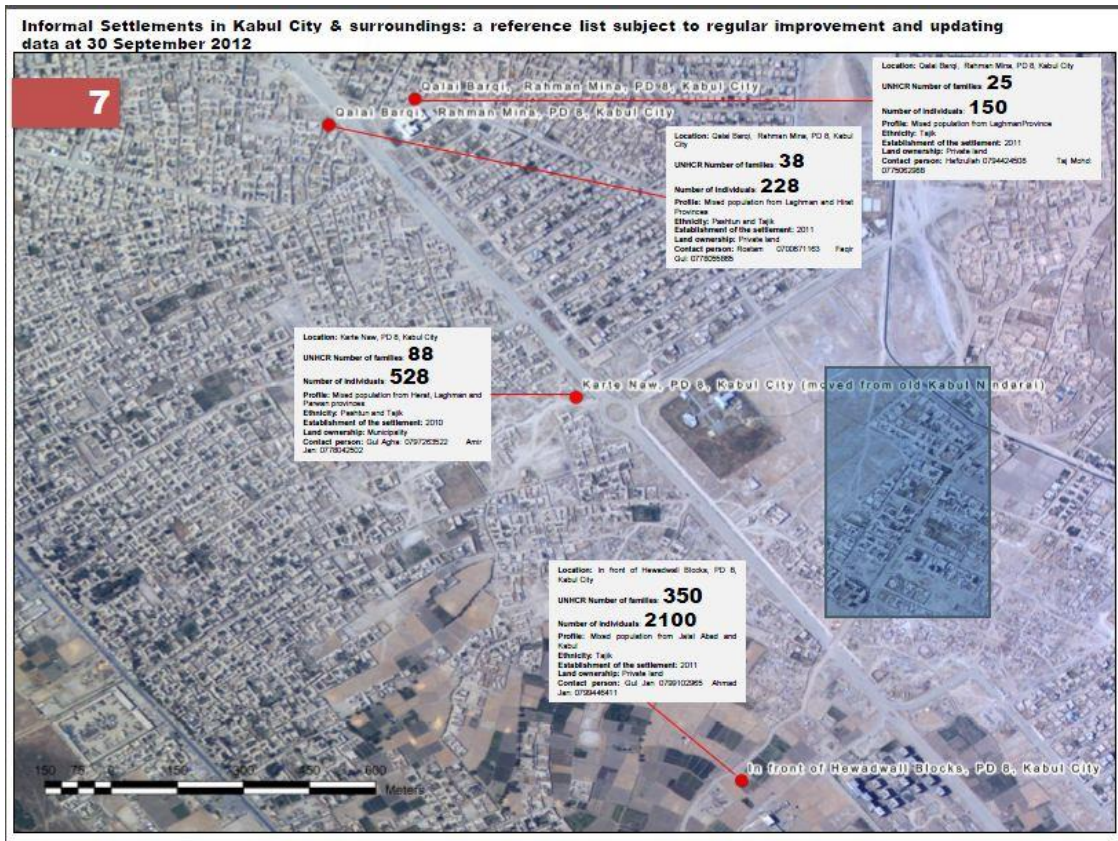


Fig. 4

➤ Education Cluster:

- iMMAP provided all IM services to the Education cluster including the development and analysis of cluster indicators for the 2014 CHAP (the Cluster was subsequently cancelled in September, 2013).
- iMMAP developed and led the MoE/Save the Children school mapping training of trainers.
- Maps and advisory services were provided to Save the Children regarding their DRR for schools program.
- iMMAP presented a special session on school mapping to the MoE Policy and Planning Dept.
- iMMAP continued to provide mapping services to the The Basic Education Consortium for Afghanistan (BEACON) CBE program. A countrywide mapping of all CBEs is currently underway with over 600 locations already identified.

➤ WASH Cluster

- iMMAP developed the analysis and mapping products for CARITS consisting of project locations, beneficiary villages, and water sources.

During the reporting period, iMMAP continued its strong partnership with OCHA through bilateral consultations, data sharing, product development, and the inclusion of iMMAP products in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) 2013 document. iMMAP is a key member of the Information Management Working Group and contributes significantly to the group through its broad knowledge of Afghanistan data, and specific suggestions regarding general and sector information.

As of February, 2013, iMMAP discontinued the extension of services to the provinces. After a concentrated period of effort in 2011-2012, and in line with budget reductions, all provincial activities and travel were halted. Following an analysis of IM capacity outside of Kabul, it was determined that the provision of services (especially to OFDA partners) was beneficial, but not necessary. The concentration of key data sets, cluster leads, decision makers, and expertise in Kabul allowed the continued analysis of country-wide data without actually visiting partners in the field. In the instances where services were provided to specific field locations, this was done through liaison work at the NGO's Kabul offices.

SUB-SECTOR: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

INDICATOR 1

Number of organizations utilizing common information management services.

In the 2012-2013 reporting period iMMAP provided OASIS installations and training for 31 new users in 14 Organizations. Annex 1 provides a list of all organizations receiving OASIS installations, and trainings.

In the past year OASIS and other services provided by iMMAP were officially used by four Cluster groups (FSAC, Education, Protection, WASH), as well as the Inter-Cluster Coordination body. The information management products developed by iMMAP played a key role in the planning and response to natural disasters, conflict-induced IDPs, and the general provision of humanitarian services.

Other Cluster lead organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration are using iMMAP products for their intervention priorities within the overall contingency plan for emergency response. The UNCR IDP database brings together agency-specific programmatic information with the common operating picture delivered through OASIS.

During 2012-2013 the partnership with the Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) consortium (NRC, IMC, Medair, ACF and Solidarites) working in Disaster Risk Reduction continued. The collaboration resulted in the continued delivery and update of a series of provincial multi-hazard maps and information products (Fig 5). These products were used as coordination and reporting tools and will be essential to project planning for the ERM during the year. The information was presented not only in hard-copy maps and graphs, but also in a 3D environment to allow site specific visualization and data corroboration. OASIS is also being used as a presentation tool for the ERM and several of the ERM datasets were prepared for OASIS.

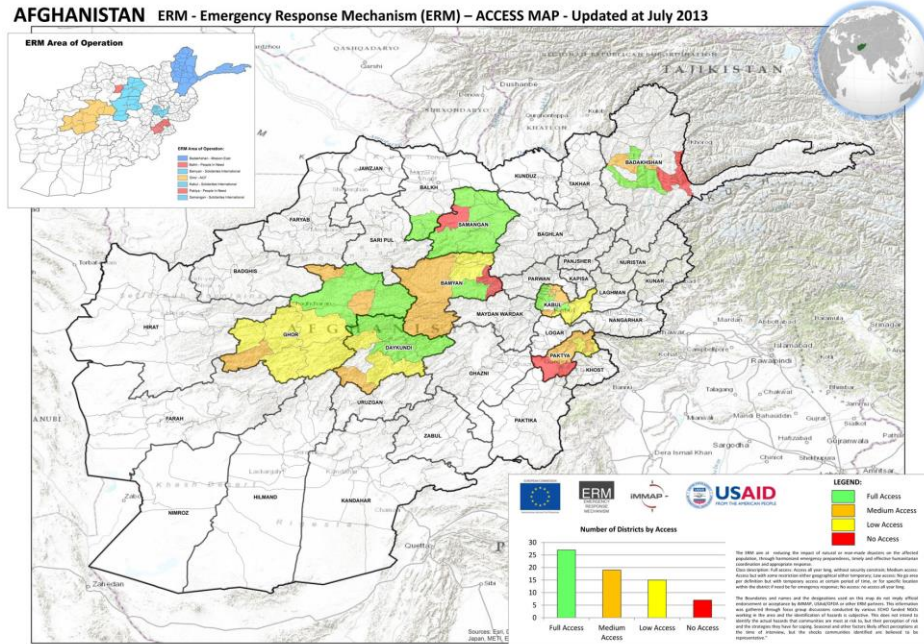


Fig. 5

The ERM products are a significant source of information for a variety of actors involved in DRR in Afghanistan. The “shocks” reported in the product allow organizations to understand the recurring incidents in selected communities as well as the coping strategies. The analysis of chronic conditions versus sudden onset incidents facilitates more effective DRR strategies in terms of mitigation, and response. This information is not isolated in the ERM, but is integrated into other forum such as the Early Warning Information Working Group, the Food Security, Agriculture Cluster, and FEWSNET. Thus a common operating picture for DRR is disseminated throughout the humanitarian community.

Number of information products made available through common information management services that are utilized by clients.

New datasets that were obtained and made available to clients via maps and OASIS:

| <u>Coordination Mechanism</u> | <u>Information Products Made Available</u> |
|--|--|
| Food Security and Agriculture Cluster / Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock | ➤ Water Basin Snow Accumulation and Flood Risk |
| Security / OCHA / UNMACA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Security incidents summary ➤ Local (civilian) population targeted in security incidents ➤ 2013 Population Estimate ➤ Settlement data set evaluation ➤ CHAP 2013 maps |
| ANDMA, MRRD, IOM, ERM, and DRR-related actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ANDMA 2012 disaster list ➤ Provinces affected by natural disasters ➤ Natural disaster IDPs ➤ Disaster Atlas ➤ Selected provincial disaster and assessment mapping ➤ Briefing paper on technology and DRR (ANDMA) ➤ District hazard information and mapping in Nuristan ➤ NFIs pre-positioned and distributed ➤ ANDMA 2012 disaster list ➤ District hazard information and mapping in Nuristan ➤ Population affected by natural disasters ➤ Natural disaster IDPs ➤ Natural disaster profiling for the provinces of Daykundi, Bamyan, Samangan, Badakhshan, Takhar and Baghlan) done by Medair, ACF and Solidarites ➤ WFP data on assistance provided to flood-affected people from 2007 to 2012 |
| WASH Cluster | ➤ WASH interventions implemented and ongoing by Medair/CARITAS |
| Protection / UNHCR, IOM, CARE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ School security database updates ➤ CPI disability projects updated ➤ Kabul Informal Settlements Atlas ➤ School security database ➤ IDP mapping |
| Education Cluster | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updated WWW ➤ DRR affected education facilities ➤ Uruzgan CBE facilities |

During this reporting period, 876 printed maps were distributed to over 50 organization, 183 new maps were produced and 127 digital maps were made available on websites such as iMMAP, OCHA and/or the clusters (www.immap.org) (<http://ochaonline.un.org/Afghanistan>). In support of OFDA partners, at Kabul headquarters and in the field, iMMAP has produced regional, provincial and district maps. These maps have assisted in disaster response, improved cluster coordination, and contributed to risk reduction planning. iMMAP has also continued producing products in Dari and Pashto language.

A list of all new map products developed in the reporting period is available in Annex 2.

OBJECTIVE ONE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improve the safety and security of humanitarian field operators.

NARRATIVE

As of September 30, 2013 there were more than 108,000 security incidents entered into the OASIS tool, with over 30,000 added during this reporting period. This database allows humanitarian actors to obtain updated and historical information concerning the security situation in their areas of operation. The database is unique in the humanitarian community as it enables users to view spatial relationships with other layers such as roads, thereby providing the user with an overview of where hot spots are located over a specified time period. This allows field personnel to know what to expect in terms of historic security events in specific areas before they deploy there.

Since the beginning of the project humanitarian partners have been provided with near real time update of the security situation through OASIS and customized maps. This product has also been included in the Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2013 and is now distributed on a monthly basis through OCHA [<http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan>] (Fig. 6).

AFGHANISTAN Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the period 1 May 2013 – 31 July 2013

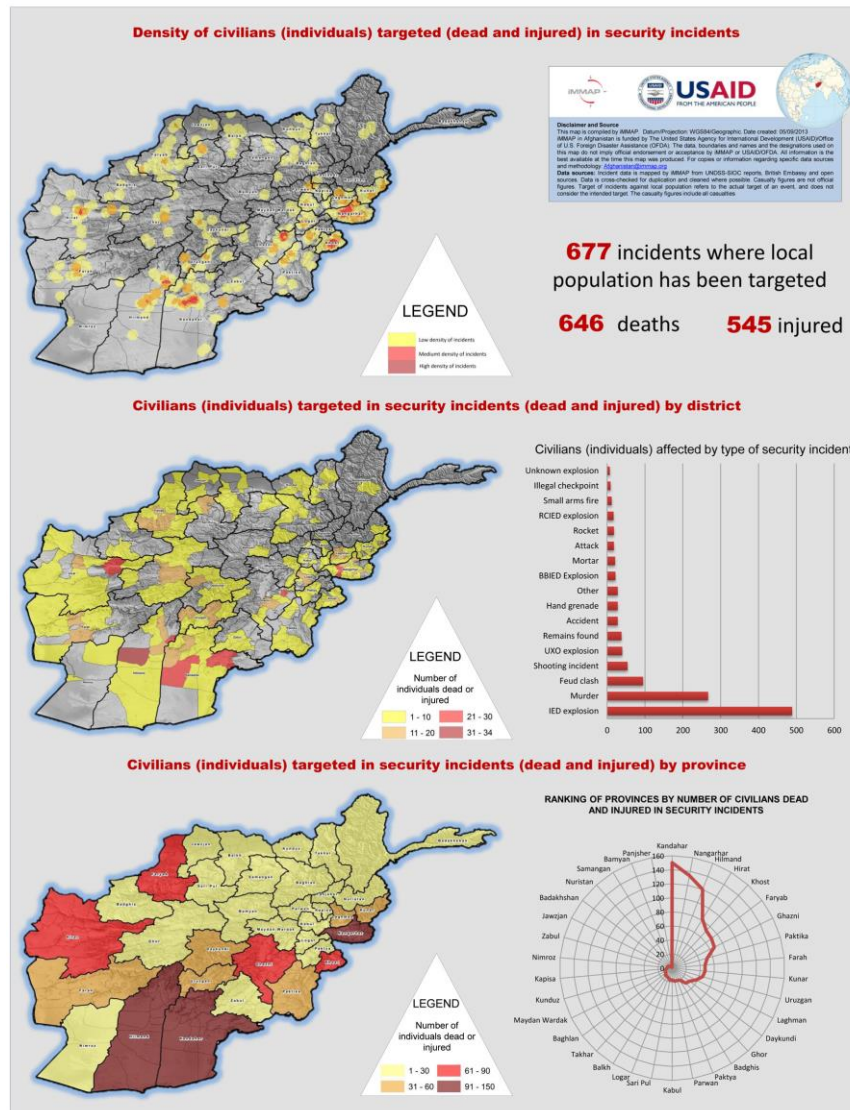


Fig. 6

In the current reporting period the OASIS user base has been expanded to include continued custom development work with agency-specific databases (CPI, FOCUS, ERM, IOM, UNHCR, ANDMA), as well as the addition of tens of thousands of new security incidents. Security reporting will continue to be a main component of OASIS activity, but the addition of enhanced agency data, disasters, coping strategies, and projects will enable a more comprehensive understanding of the overall project area in the coming year.

OBJECTIVE TWO OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Enhance and integrate current databases of humanitarian projects and activities and support distribution of related information in near real-time.

NARRATIVE

In the past year iMMAP continued the initiative to improve the availability of Disaster Risk Reduction data to the humanitarian community by enabling that data to be provided via the OASIS platform. This includes new data sets, as well as the models and key information products developed in collaboration with partners and used in numerous analytic products during 2012-2013. The new DRR datasets include:

- 2012 flood zones
- MRRD Disasters
- IOM & ERM Reported Incidents, Populations, and Assisted figures
- Flood Risk Priority zones
- District hazard information and mapping in Nuristan

iMMAP also made significant progress on the joint project with MRRD following on the signature of the MoU in Q4, 2012. The MRRD database has undergone several initial revisions and the Beta testing in MRRD has begun. This information system will allow the Social Protection Department to utilize a single information tool to record, track, report and analyse on all of its disaster related programs and interventions.

Work has begun on a Common Operating Picture for Disasters in which all relevant disaster data captured by iMMAP will be available for viewing and analysis on a website. An initial Beta testing version is scheduled for early 2014.

OBJECTIVE THREE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Provide a Common Operating Picture of humanitarian data and baseline indicators of the humanitarian situation.

NARRATIVE

The iMMAP Afghanistan OASIS team has established a large network of OASIS clients and as such a large number of data sharing opportunities, which contribute to building the Common Operating Picture [COP], ranging from Explosive Remnants of War [ERW] and the HMA environment in Afghanistan to topographic maps [incorporates 1:250,000, 1:100,000 and

1:50,000 American topographic maps, as well as Russian topographic map series], satellite imagery, high resolution town imagery, accurate elevation data, settlement lookups, water sources, snow cover, soils, land cover, health facilities, military and security locations, etc., are all essential information to properly plan activities in the field.

In this reporting period, iMMAP has focused on the interoperability of the Common Operating Picture developed in the previous phases of the project with the activities of the Cluster groups. The primary aim of this activity was to provide simultaneously a platform to share main findings and strategies among a wide variety of humanitarian actors and raise awareness on current security in remote areas to evaluate the options to access vulnerable communities. In the development of the collaborative platform, iMMAP has implemented both top-down and bottom-up approaches to the Common Operating Picture to increase the involvement of humanitarian actors with the existing coordination mechanisms, especially the Cluster groups. iMMAP has developed specific modules in OASIS to allow for integration of existing databases and excel spreadsheets with the OASIS interface. Agency-specific data have been shared with the wider OASIS user community or kept within the agency (this is decided according to agency requirements).

The databases that have been newly developed or enhanced in 2011-2012 are:

- International Organization for Migration [IOM]: The Non-food Items [NFI] distribution database and IDP database were updated and mapped. iMMAP continues to work with IOM to assist with NFI and natural disaster IDP information. This data is also processed by iMMAP in conjunction with data from FSAC to rectify to produce a single IDP dataset for Afghanistan.
- The Emergency Response Mechanism Consortium (ERM): A common database on disaster risk profiling was created. The main aim of the ERM Consortium is to provide community risk mapping and periodic monitoring to activate proper options for disaster mitigation and response. iMMAP has provided a wide range of technical, advisory and mapping services to the ERM, and received special mention in the ERM evaluation report produced by ECHO.
- ClearPath International [CPI]: A database to evaluate the impact of the CPI program on people affected by disabilities was modified and updated.
- UNHCR continues to update and modify the IDP tracking and reporting system in OASIS. iMMAP provided advisory and technical assistance on site to enhance the system.
- International Medical Corps [IMC]: a database for the IMC DRR program in the Eastern Region has been implemented. This is a follow-on activity from the previous participatory mapping exercise conducted by iMMAP earlier in 2012. IMC has finished the mapping and the hand-drawn maps were returned to iMMAP for digitization and inclusion into the Common Operating Picture

- As previously mentioned, iMMAP created the data systems for the FSAC Spring Assessment. This data was then analyzed by iMMAP for FSAC reporting puposes.
- Kabul Informal Settlements Atlas was produced in conjunction with Solidarites and DRC.
- Save the Children/MoE education facilities in Uruzgan Province was completed
- Work has begun on a disaster atlas for Afghanistan. As of this reporting date either draft or final maps have been produced for all provinces.
- INTERSOS DRR database for Western Afghanistan was mapped and added to the Common Operating Picture
- MRRD disaster data system was developed in OASIS, and installed in the Ministry. MRRD is currently using the system to produce its own disaster reports, with mapping assistance by iMMAP (fig. 7).

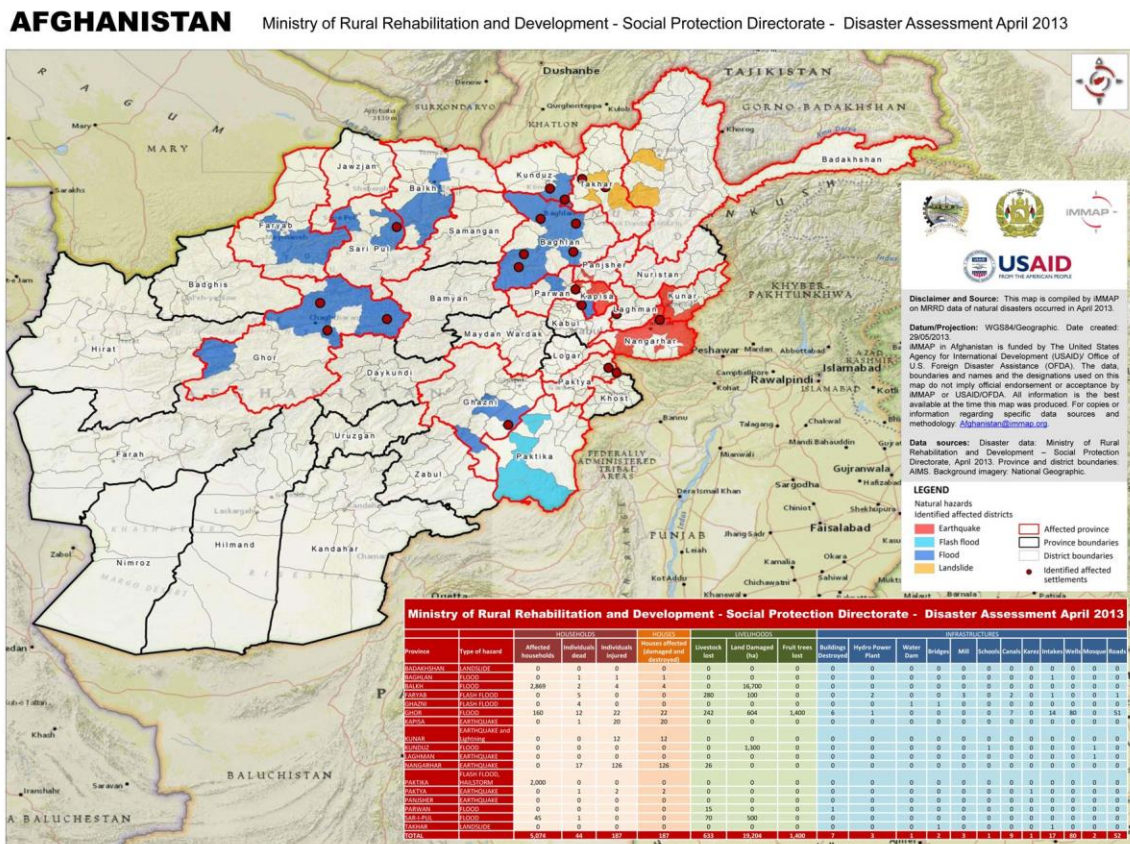


Fig. 7

A new version of OASIS was released in 2013, to be followed by a web-version of the Common Operating Picture in 2014.

In the current reporting period several activities have been undertaken to harmonize the disparity between different disaster data sets, and efforts continue to contribute to several facets of the disaster cycle (Fig. 8). The flood risk modeling and scenarios allow planners to identify potential areas of risk and to formulate mitigation strategies. Data gathered from partners that is processed and mapped helps the humanitarian community to understand actual historic events and coping strategies. Support to the clusters in terms of contingency planning, and hazard mapping contribute to the coordination of disaster preparation activities based on informed and fact-based decision making. In the immediate post-event environment iMMAP also works with the UN, NGOs and Government to map the disaster, numbers of affected, and the overall impact on the community.

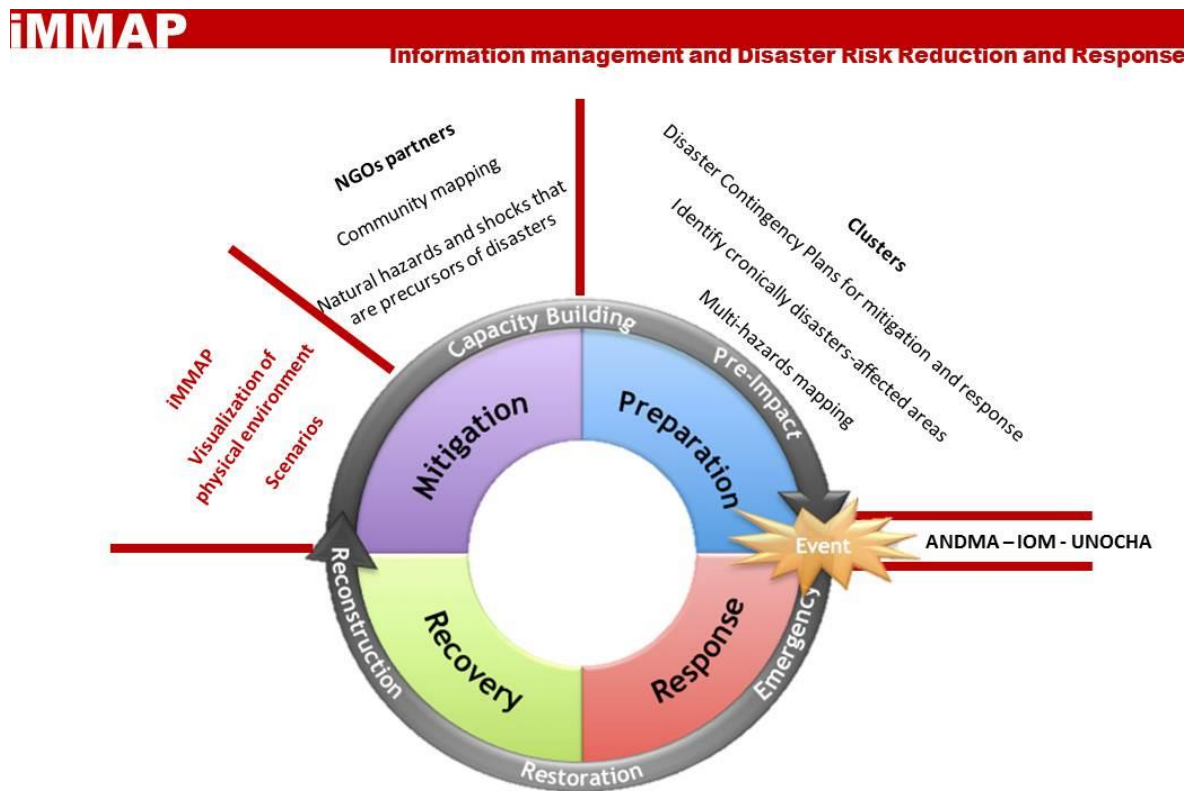


Fig. 8

OBJECTIVE FOUR OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk.

NARRATIVE

In the past year an extensive effort has been made to fill the existing gaps in the identification of hazardous areas and populations at risk, as well as to support the coordination of humanitarian response with specific attention to enhancing the safety of relief operators.

- **ANDMA:** The previous MoU with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency was revised and extended. iMMAP will continue to assist ANDMA with information management and disaster mapping, in addition to developing and delivering a disaster database to allow ANDMA's own internal and external reporting needs. A Beta version will be delivered to ANDMA for testing and approval in October 2013.
- **ERM:** iMMAP support to the ERM project has allowed the ERM group to identify, and map the natural hazards in their areas of operations. This information was collated into a common database for all ERM partners and for the visualization and comparison of hazards, projects, and coping strategies (Fig. 9).

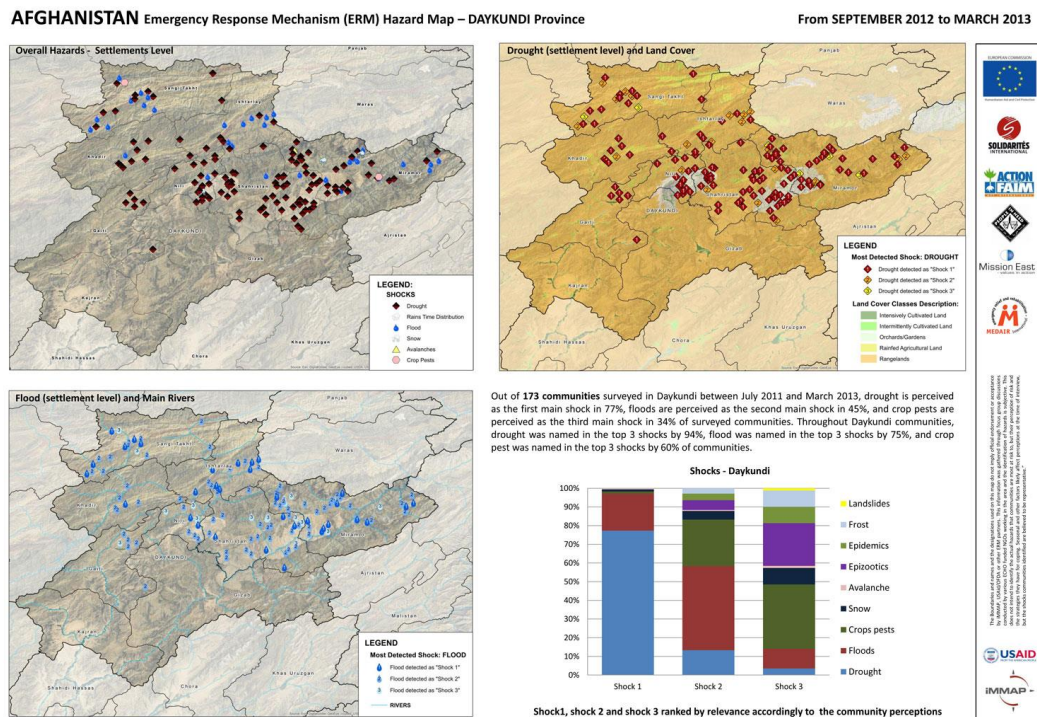


Fig. 9

- **IMC:** The final series of maps were produced following the participatory disaster mapping exercise in Nuristan and Kunar provinces in support of their DRR programs. iMMAP led a training of trainers workshop to allow IMC staff and partners to gather hazard data in their areas of operation. The workshop was conducted in Dari, and supporting instructional material was also produced in Dari. After the enumerators gathered the data, it was returned to iMMAP for digital representation and was added to the growing DRR data set (Fig. 10).

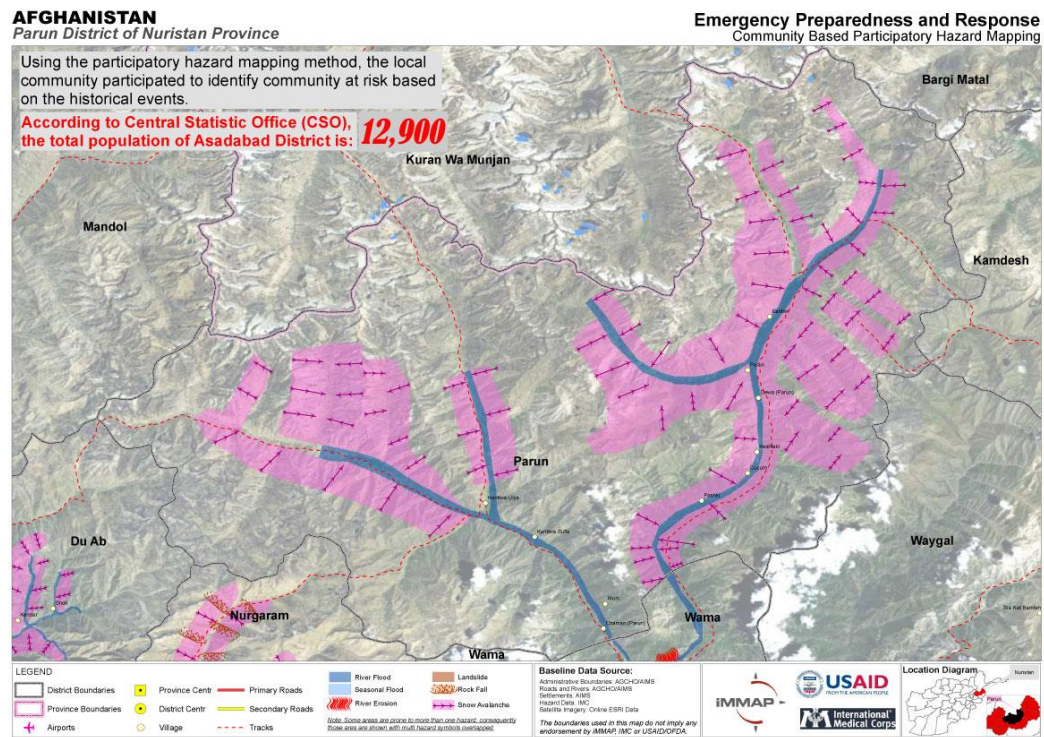


Fig. 10

- **Flood maps:** The flood risk maps continued to be produced on a regular basis for the humanitarian community. These maps are one of the few DRR products available which provide predictive scenarios – in this case, the indication of potential flooded areas and affected populations.
- **IOM:** In the current reporting period iMMAP has continued to map the IOM Rapid Assessment data and information on disaster-affected IDPs. These data sets have formed the backbone of the COP DRR and were used as the basis of the ANDMA database (Fig. 11).

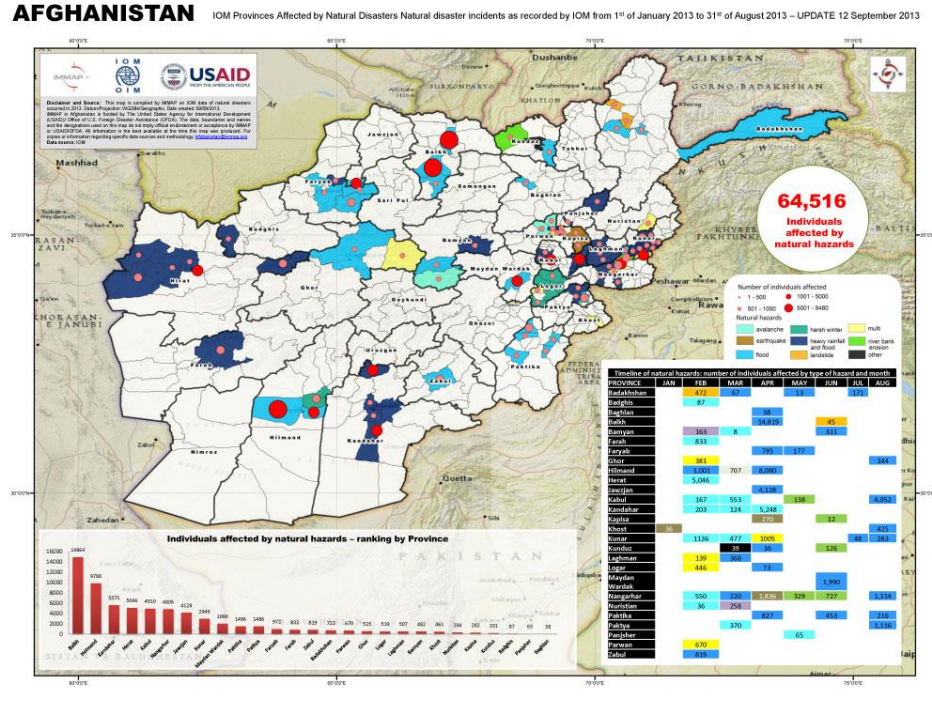


Fig. 11

➤ **INTERSONS:** One new dataset that had previously been “lost” was the Intersos survey data from western Afghanistan. Through discussion with Intersos and ANDMA iMMAP was able to recover the data and map the results, which included information on specific disasters affecting the region. This data is being further cleaned for the Common Operating Picture (Fig 12).

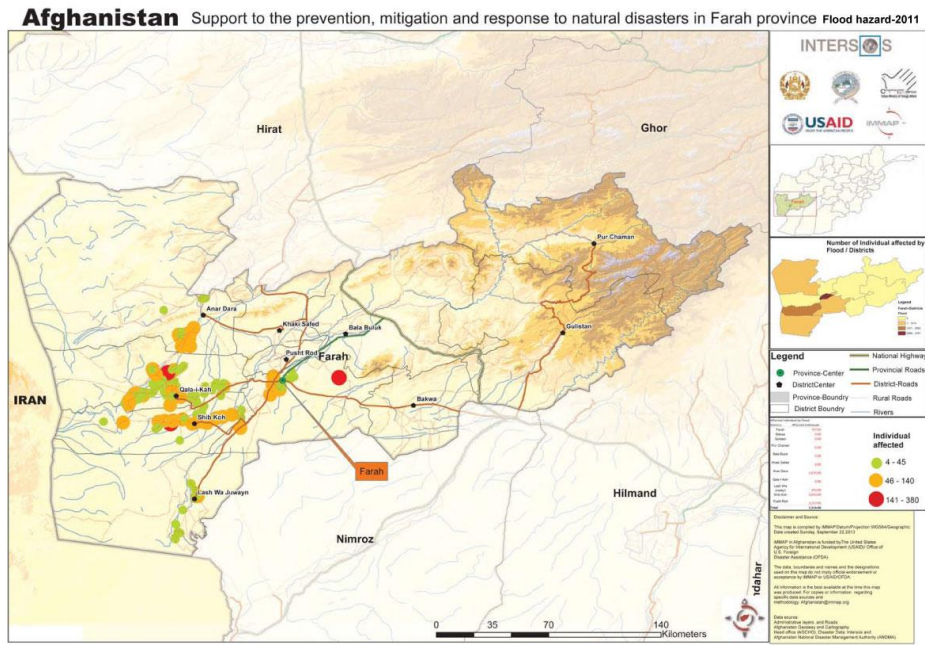


Fig. 12

OBJECTIVE FIVE OUTPUTS AGAINST INDICATORS

Improvements in currently available datasets.

NARRATIVE

In the current reporting period several activities have been undertaken to harmonize disaster response, and vulnerability data in line with the development of a Common Operating Picture. iMMAP has facilitated the integration of information on different response mechanisms developed by the Cluster groups. The ongoing information management gap assessment has identified constraints to informed decision-making due to the lack of data standards, disparate data systems between partners, misunderstanding about the limitation of data sets, and a general inability to adequately gather and interpret information. These shortcomings were noted both within individual organizations and across clusters. Criteria to fill these gaps were prioritized through participative discussions, collaborative projects, and direct interventions carried out information partners.

iMMAP has collated, cleaned and error-checked multiple datasets from various sources, and will continue to do so as new data is received. The new and improved datasets exclusive to this reporting period are:

- ANDMA Disaster Profiles
- IOM Populations affected by natural disasters
- IOM natural disaster IDPs
- IOM NFIs distributed and pre-positioned
- MRRD disaster database, 2012 disasters and 2013 assessments
- Save the Children DRR Education facilities, Uruzgan CBE locations
- Education cluster 3W
- Food Security Cluster - Flood risk, and water basin level
- Food Security Cluster – food security assessment statistical review
- Security Incidents
- CARE/UNICEF school security incidents
- FOCUS disaster data
- CPI disability projects
- Afghanistan settlements – MISTI analysis
- Kabul Informal Settlements
- CARITAS WASH activities
- ZOA WASH activities
- Nuristan and Kunar natural disaster/hazard areas
- Security Incidents
- MoE School Closures
- ERM project and disaster data
- Save the Children Education and Health Facilities in Uruzgan Province
- BEACON CBE schools
- INTERSOS DRR survey

Annex 1. Oasis installations and trainings 2012-2013

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|----|--|
| 1 | GLOBAL |
| 2 | AKDN |
| 3 | EUPOL |
| 4 | Edinburgh International |
| 5 | Sterling International Group |
| 6 | WHO |
| 7 | Host Nation Perspectives SWA |
| 8 | AECOM |
| 9 | MRRD |
| 10 | International Relief & Development (IRD) |
| 11 | UNEP |
| 12 | Solidarites |
| 13 | Welthungerhilfe |
| 14 | INTERSOS |

ANNEX 2: New Map Products 2012-2013

- 1 Afghanistan: Locan Civilian Population Targeted
- 2 Afghanistan: Forest Map
- 3 Afghanistan: Land Cover
- 4 Afghanistan: Protected Area
- 5 Afghanistan: Watershed Map
- 6 Afghanistan: Disaster Map
- 7 Afghanistan: Social Protection Directorate SPD_ERU_Takhar Province_Ahangharan Bala_Village_ April 2013
- 8 Afghanistan: Social Protection Directorat, SPD_ERU_Ghazni Province_Shagul Khail Village_ April 2013
- 9 Afghanistan State of Environment_2013_CS0 ESTIMATED POPULATION MAP 2012-2013
- 10 Afghanistan: Kunduz Province Zangesai Village
- 11 Afghanistan:Ghor Province (Kachak Village)
- 12 Afghanistan: Markazi Bihsud district (Wardak province)
- 13 Afghanistan: Punjab District, Bamyan Province
- 14 Afghanistan: ERM Kabul province
- 15 Afghanistan: ERM Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi, Ghor, Paktya, Samangan Provinces
- 16 Afghanistan:ERM surveillance system sentinel
- 17 Afghanistan:ERM Area of Operation
- 18 Afghanistan: ERM surveillance system sentinel
- 19 Afghanistan:Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Kabul Province
- 20 Afghanistan:Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Balkh, Bamyan, Daykundi,Ghor, Paktya, Samangan provinces
- 21 Afghanistan: Education Cluster 3W Coverage Map, 20 May 2013
- 22 Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) Stock Update Countrywide at May 2013
- 23 Afghanistan: Overview of observed security incidents for all the Categories Monitored 01/01/2013 to 30/04/2013
- 24 Afghanistan: Local (Civilian) Population targeted (Dead and Injured) in Security incidents for the period 01/01/2013 to 30/04/2013
- 25 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - Bamyan Province
- 26 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - SAMANGAN Province
- 27 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - PAKTYA Province

- 28 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - GHOR Province
- 29 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map - DAYKUNDI Province
- 30 Afghanistan: Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Hazard Map Balkh Province (Zari and Kishindih District)
- 31 Afghanistan: Kapisa Province
- 32 Afghanistan: Kabul Province
- 33 Afghanistan: Ghazni Province
- 34 Afghanistan: Flood risk (est.) for the period 18/04/2013 to 23/04/2013
- 35 Afghanistan: Education Cluster 3W Coverage Map, 15 April, 2013
- 36 Afghanistan: Save the Children DRR Schools: Faryab
- 37 Afghanistan: Save the Children DRR Schools: Sari Pul
- 38 Afghanistan: Snow water equivalent by basin at the 25th of December 2012
- 39 Afghanistan: Du Ab District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
- 40 Afghanistan: Wama District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
- 41 Afghanistan: Nurgaram District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
- 42 Afghanistan: Parun District of Nuristan Province - Emergency Preparedness and Response
- 43 Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of September 2012
- 44 Afghanistan: IOM Humanitarian Assistance Programme (HAP) Stock Update Countrywide
- 45 Afghanistan: Informal Settlements in Kabul city and surroundings: A reference list subject to regular improvement
- 46 Afghanistan: IOM Natural Disaster IDP Assisted for the Period January - May 2012: Locations Affected in Jawzjan
- 47 Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the month of October 2012
- 48 Afghanistan: Local (civilian) population targeted (dead and injured) in security incidents for the period July to October 2012
- 49 Afghanistan: Snow water equivalent by basin at the 22nd of November 2012
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